

No. 1498 VOL. V.

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丙辰年六月十六日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

## PRESIDENT ORDERS MONARCHY LEADERS PUT UNDER ARREST

Eight Named for Trial For  
'The Guidance of Future  
Generations'

## ARE LEADING MEN

Include Yang Tu, Liang  
Shih-yi, Chu Chi-chien  
And Chow Tzu-chi

## ALL HAVE FLOWN

Arrests Impossible, Those  
Indicted Being Safe In  
Foreign Concessions

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 13.—The following mandate was issued last night: "The movement for a change in the form of the State plunged the whole country into utter confusion and nearly caused it to suffer national extinction. Those who promoted the movement must be held responsible and the arrest is hereby ordered of Yang Tu, Sun Yu-chun, Ku Ao, Liang Shih-yi, Hsia Shou-tien, Chu Chi-chien, Chow Tzu-chi, and Hsueh Ta-ko, who are to be handed to the Judiciary, to be carefully and strictly tried according to the law, so that a warning may be registered for the guidance of future generations."

"Other persons connected with the monarchical movement are hereby pardoned, in the interests of leniency."

Of the above, Liang Shih-yi is in Hongkong, while it is believed that, at least, Yang Tu, Chow Tzu-chi, Chu Chi-chien and Sun Yu-chun are residing in foreign concessions in Tientsin.

A mandate accepts the resignation of Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Communications.

**Yunnanese Win Towns**  
A report from Szechuan states that the Yunnanese have captured Lung-chang and Neikiang and are steadily advancing towards Chengtu.

Chinese reports say that the Government is preparing to convene a special military conference in Peking, to discuss the final disposition of the military forces. Each province will send two representatives and it is said that the proposal has been accepted by Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao and Lu Yung-ting.

**No Arrests Made**  
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, July 14.—A Presidential mandate orders the arrest of the promoters of the monarchical movement. None of them could be arrested, as they all had left Peking and escaped to safe resorts.

**Quiet At Tsinanfu**  
Owing to the revolutionary troubles in the commercial town of Tsinanfu, the Japanese garrison has been on duty to protect the foreigners in that part of Tsinanfu, but as the situation has become quiet, the garrison has been withdrawn.

President Li Yuan-hung has wired to Chu Cheng at Weihien and Wu Tai-chow, at Choutsan, both leaders of revolutionaries in Shantung, asking them to wire to Peking immediately. It is probably to consult about how to deal with the revolutionary troops in Shantung in future.

—*Eastern News Agency.*

**China To Be More Reliant  
Upon Herself in the Future**

Special Correspondent of The China Press

Peking, July 11.—Prospects of an immediate compromise between the political factions are still clouded, but conversations with well-informed Chinese show that the Chinese mental attitude is changing in one important respect. The belief is gaining ground that one of the greatest mistakes of the past was China's reliance upon other countries for her national salvation. Not that it is thought that it was unwise on China's part to endeavor to neutralize the efforts of any one country to gain undue influence over her affairs by securing opposition to such efforts from another country.

In the circumstances in which China found herself, weak in both a

## Commercial Attaché Urges Business Americans Here To Spread 'Get-Together' Idea

Persuades President Li to Send Delegate with Him On  
Trade Tour Through U.S.; Big Possibilities

A highly successful luncheon was given at the Palace Hotel yesterday in honor of Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché at the American Legation in Peking. Mr. Arnold only had a few hours in the City as he left for home in the afternoon on the Empress of Russia. The success of the affair shows that the American organizations can accomplish on short notice and in spite of the heat. This will be the last of these luncheons during the hot weather—unless there are visitors of unusual prominence to form an exception to the ruling.

There were between sixty and seventy present at the luncheon yesterday. Consul General Sammons, who presided, was assisted by Dr. S. A. Ransom and Dr. W. T. Findley of the American Association of China, President McMichael and Secretary Bryant of the American Chamber of Commerce of China; and by President Stevens and Secretary Simes of the American University Club.

Among those present as guests of the Consul-General were the following:

Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, S. K. Chen, Secretary to the Envoy, Chow Ching-piao, Taoyin of Shanghai, Allen G. Chow, Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chu Li-chi, Secretary of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chen Chi, Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, James MacDonell, of New York, Dr. Y. T. Tsui, President of Tsing Hua College, Peking, C. C. Sun, Managing Director of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, Wong Kok-shan, Manager Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Company, A. G. Loehr, who recently joined the American Consulate General staff here.

Notwithstanding the warm weather there was a satisfying breeze in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel and all joined heartily in congratulating Mr. Arnold on the number of friends who turned out to meet him, special reference being made to this by Mr. Yang of the Chinese Foreign Office who responded to the invitation of the Presiding Officer in making a brief review of Chinese-American commercial relations.

Mr. Chen Chi, who represented the Chinese Republic at the Panamanian-Pacific Exposition, Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, James MacDonell, of New York, Dr. Y. T. Tsui, President of Tsing Hua College, Peking, C. C. Sun, Managing Director of the Shanghai Nanking Railway, Wong Kok-shan, Manager Han-yeh-ping Iron and Coal Company, A. G. Loehr, who recently joined the American Consulate General staff here.

China needs only to be taught the possibilities of trade with China, to become a far larger buyer of China produce, eventually making it

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## Britain Was in Secret Of Russo-Japan Treaty

Had Early Information From  
Tokio, But Wasn't Concerned  
In Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 13.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the terms of the Russo-Japanese treaty were communicated to Great Britain by Japan, confidentially, before publication.

Great Britain, therupon, expressed great satisfaction to Japan and Russia. Otherwise, there has been no communication between Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the matter.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. Hakubai Maru, July 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. July 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 28

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

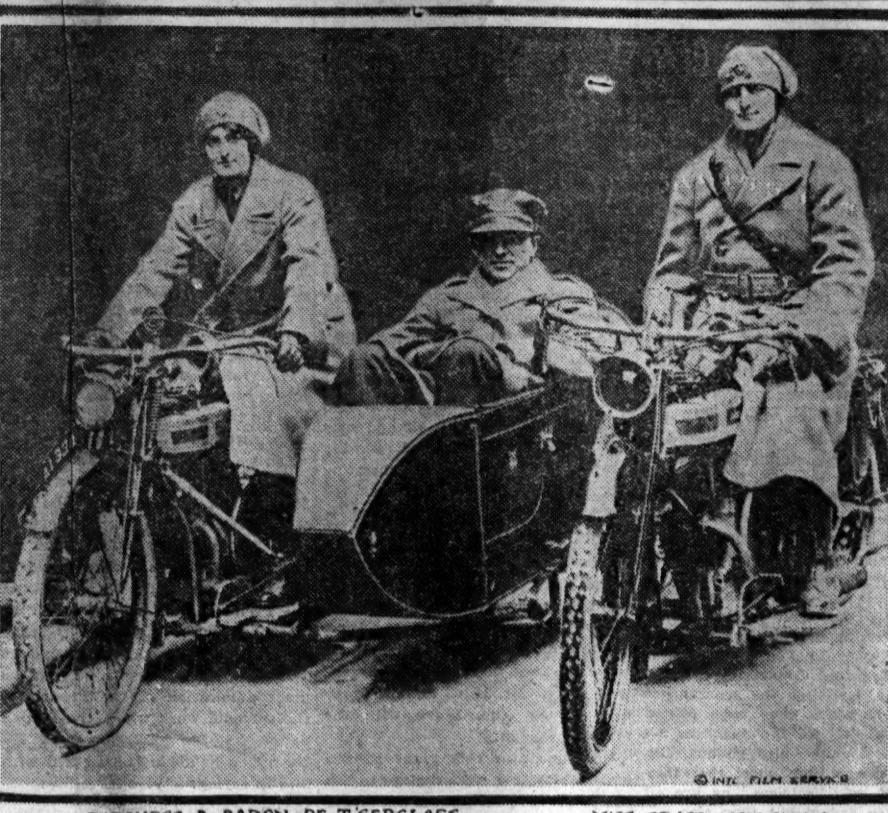
Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 was due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polyne.

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## Heroines of Pervyse Have Only Ambulance on Western Firing Line



© INK FILM SERVICE. BARONESS & BARON DE T'SERCLAES. MISS GRACE CHISHOLM

A remarkable trio are the Baroness De T'Serclaes, her husband the Baron, and Miss Grace Chisholm, who are shown in this photograph, made in London shortly after their arrival from the front, where they spent 19 months.

They went out almost at the beginning of the war and the ladies won for themselves the title of "Heroines of Pervyse."

They have been awarded the highest of all Belgian Military Orders by King Albert. Miss Chisholm has the distinction of being the youngest person to receive this decoration. They have the only ambulance on the firing line and 20,000 men rely on them for immediate aid.

The Baron De T'Serclaes has been twice decorated by King Albert for bringing down German aircraft.

The combination motorcycle shown here was especially designed by the Baroness for use at the front.

## DEUTSCHLAND GUARDED BY A NEUTRAL TRADER

Shield and Tendo Almost Whole  
Of Voyage; U.S. Consul At  
Bremen Questioned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 13.—The diplomatic representatives of the Entente and the State Department have received information that a neutral merchantman convoyed the German submarine Deutschland from Bremen almost to Norfolk, Virginia, acting as a shield and tender.

The American Consul at Bremen has been asked why he did not confidentially advise his Government of the departure of the Deutschland.

The grand finale of the celebrations was the program in the French Gardens and at the Cercle Sportif Francais last night. There were fireworks, a display of moving pictures and a band concert—with enough repetitions of the "Marseillaise" to satisfy everybody.

During the day bevy of handsome boys assisted by bands of the French boy scout patrols sold flags and war souvenirs for the war funds. It was said last night that over \$3,000 was realized for war funds from this source and from the auction held in the afternoon. The auction was staged at the French Club with Mr. J. E. Lemiere as the auctioneer. This sale netted \$1,500 under his skillful hammer. The bust of General Joffre presented by Mr. H. C. Zimmerman was sold to Mr. G. Jubay for \$250—and was immediately presented to the club by the successful bidder. The record sale of a flag girl was \$250 paid for a French flag about an inch square by Mr. August A. White.

During the course of the auction, a hawk-eyed shroff discovered that two brass dollars had crept in. He brought the fact to the notice of Mr. Lemiere. The auctioneer at once took advantage of the discovery. He held the dollars aloft.

"We have just discovered two brass dollars," said he. "It is very desirable that our accounts be square at the end without necessitating any discounts for bad coins. The best way to get rid of these two brass dollars is to add them to the auction. What am I bid for a brass dollar guaranteed to be worth nothing at all?"

The bidding started off briskly and after a few minutes the hammer came down.

"Sold for \$35," announced the auctioneer. The second bad coin fetched a like amount.

At the Council offices the toast was: "France!" and heartily it was pledged.

(Continued on Page 2)

## \$3,000 for War Charities Realized at Frenchtown's National Day Celebration

by all present, the function being mainly a volunteer one and the khaki uniforms dominating the gay scene.

Then at half-past eleven the notabilities and many friends paid their respects at the French Consulate.

At French Gardens

Last night almost the entire Allied and neutral community went out to the French Public Garden. The grounds and buildings were handsomely decorated with flags and were brilliantly illuminated with ropes of electric bulbs and strings of lanterns. Perfect weather with a heavenly breeze and a coy moon added to the pleasure of the evening.

The decorations were by no means confined to the big houses and public buildings in the Concession. During the day the trams new their banners, French and Allied concerns took part with Consul-General Naggar in the events of the day.

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(Continued on Page 2)

## SEVENTH ASSAULT IN MASS AGAINST VERDUN, FAILURE

18,000 Swept Away In  
Desperate Effort to Rush  
Souville Fort

## TRIPLE DEFENSES

Regaining All Losses, Brit-  
ish Now Hold Mametz  
Wood Entirely

## TRONES MASSACRE

Fight Described as Blood-  
iest and Most Obstinate  
of the War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 13.—While relative calm prevails in Picardy, the seventh German attack in mass since the battle of Verdun began is now in progress. Yesterday, the Crown Prince's troops attacked in great force, being six regiments, 18,000 strong, on a narrow front east of the Meuse, in the region of the Fleury-Vaux cross-roads. Souville Fort was their objective.

The first column were mown down by artillery and machine-gun fire and the remainder gained very little ground, the result being insignificantly disproportionate to the enormous losses inflicted on them and Souville Fort was not reached.

It seems that the Germans, seeing the initiative taken out of their hands on every other part of the front and Verdun being the only point at which they keep the initiative of attack, endeavor to find there compensation for their reverses on the Somme and Aisne. Assuming, however, that the Germans keep up the same rate of progress, it would take them three or four months to reach Verdun, while, in Picardy, the area regained by the co-operation of the French and British troops in ten days is greater than that won by the Germans in more than four months and the Germans no longer have the same resources in men and material, while they also have to defend themselves at many other points.

Verdun's Triple Defenses

Besides, three lines of defence, strongly re-inforced and perfectly organized since February, cover Verdun. First, the Souville-Tavannes line, then a border of strongly fortified woods and, lastly, the Cotes Saint Michel and Belleville. The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: Nothing happened on the Somme front. An attack made by six German regiments, on the right of the Meuse, gained only a little ground, at the cost of enormous losses.

The German attack against Fort Souville was made after a fierce artillery preparation. At ten o'clock in the morning, the enemy's infantry debouched from Fleury, the village of Vaux and Chapitre Wood. Notwithstanding the violence of their massed assaults on the narrow front, the only gain made by the Germans was a little ground in the vicinity of Chapelle Saint Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads.

A fierce bombardment continues in the whole region of Souville-Chenoi-Laure.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There was an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Somme and an intense bombardment at Souville, Chenoi and Laure, on the right bank of the Meuse, but no infantry action.

Recapture of Mametz

London, July 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The day was marked by sharp local fighting in

over the German lines, where all attacks on them were driven off.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the battles for Mametz Wood and Contal Maison, emphasises their extraordinary desperateness and the almost appalling formidableness of the defence. Both places were literally honey-combed with dug-outs packed with Bosches, the inmates of which remained hidden till we entered and then poured out of their holes, dragging machine-guns and bags full of bombs in their wake.

Innumerable individual sectional combats of the fiercest and most bloody description ensued before the places were finally in our hands.

The capture of Mametz Wood brings the British at this point within 300 yards of the front trench of the enemy's second line.

#### War's Bloodiest Battle

A French newspaper correspondent says that the battle of Trones Wood was probably the bloodiest and most obstinate struggle of the war. The wood was a mass of trenches, full of Germans.

The British launched a brilliant attack, which carried most of the wood. Then the Germans furiously counter-attacked several times. When the British yielded ground, a colonel turned back shaking his fist and saying: "Wait, gentlemen! You will soon hear from us again!"

Then the British batteries opened up again. Their bombardment was followed by another charge, headed by the colonel. A terrible melee ensued, during which the Germans were reinforced.

Finally, after a sweating hand-to-hand fight, which lasted for six hours, the British neatly trapped the Germans, by advancing in crescent formation. The horns of the crescent, closing in, forced the enemy to run, to escape annihilation.

#### Hold Trones Wood Against All Attacks, Say Germans

(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 11.—Western theater.—Between the Acre and the Somme, the British launched attacks with strong forces in the afternoon and during the night, over a wide front, on both sides and north-west of the Bapaume-Albert road. They were shot down before it came to close fighting.

East of the road, stubborn fighting developed at the southern fringe of the village of Contal Maison and at the fringe of the Mametz Wood. Repeated attempts of the enemy to re-capture Trones Wood failed, the enemy suffering the heaviest sanguinary losses. One hundred prisoners were taken by the Germans.

South of the Somme, a vigorous attack by French black troops against La Maisonette height was met by an overpowering fire. The few troops which penetrated the German lines either fell or were made prisoners.

As the result of the counter-attacks, yesterday, against Barleux, five officers and 137 men remained in the hands of the Germans. There was important artillery fighting throughout the whole sector. The German curtain fire checked all enemy attempts between Belloy and Hardecourt.

There were very lively artillery duels in the Meuse region. The enemy made several unsuccessful gas attacks. The enemy's patrol and reconnoitering detachments were everywhere repulsed.

Near Leintrey, in Lorraine, a German detachment, after an extensive mine explosion, penetrated the badly damaged French position and captured 60 French. South of Lusse, some prisoners were brought in by a German patrol.

There was great aerial activity and numerous encounters occurred. The enemy lost five machines.

Headquarters, July 12.—The combats which began in the afternoon of July 10, on both sides of the Bapaume-Albert road, for Contal Maison and Mametz Wood and the fighting for Trones Wood and the district southwards, continued with violent tenacity. South of the Somme, the French on a large front, attacked Belloy and Soyeourt and suffered a considerable defeat. The attack broke down completely in the German fire. Also, the weaker forces engaged against La Maisonette and Barleux retired to their starting positions, after having suffered heavy losses.

Isolated French attacks, east and south-east of Rheims, north-west of Massiges and north-west of Flirey, were repulsed. West of the Meuse, there were only smaller engagements.

East of the Meuse, the German lines approached the works of Souville and Laufee. Thirty officers and 2,200 men were made prisoners by the Germans. Strong counter-attacks were repulsed.

German patrols were successful south-west of Dixmude, south-west of Cerny and east of Pfefferhausen.

A British biplane was forced to land within the German lines, near Achiet. Enemy aeroplanes were precipitated at Soyeourt and another was brought down by German anti-aircraft gunfire at Chaitancourt.

At Dombasle, an enemy captive balloon was shot down.

## Kitchener Memorial Will Assist Disabled Men of Two Services

### Queen Alexandra Heads Influential Committee Directing New War Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The Lord Mayor of London has opened the Kitchener National Memorial Fund, the income of which will be used to provide for disabled officers and men of the navy and army. A portion of the fund will be used immediately to equip some disabled officers.

Queen Alexandra presides over the council of the fund, which includes the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Derby, Lord Rosebery, Earl Cromer, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Sir William Robertson and Sir William Birdwood.

### \$3,000 for War Charities Realised

(Continued from Page 1)

their feet. After the review, Consul-General Naggier addressed the troops. He said:

I take this opportunity thus publicly given me of thanking the members of this devoted corps for the help which they have never ceased to give me. My thanks are also addressed to the volunteers. They have always shown a whole-hearted desire to collaborate for the general good.

Their help has been precious and I take this opportunity of renewing my congratulations and the thanks of the Municipal Council, extended in December last, for the spontaneous manner in which they have offered their services. To the mobilised my heartfelt thanks also go out. By their presence they show that they are not only soldiers, as are all Frenchmen today, but they also demonstrate and add to the solidarity of the diverse elements of which our Colony is composed. Is it not in fact a delegation of our entire Colony which we find here before us today?

Everyone, heads of bongs and employees, are cordially united and have met to render homage, full of significance, to all residents, French and Allied of Shanghai, who are struggling at this moment for the liberties of the world. Our thoughts, gentlemen, should be carried back without ceasing to our heroes. Let us draw from it lessons of activity, of disciplined work, and national cohesion.

Let us draw from it the spirit of magnificence which they will accomplish with magnificence. Let us show that they will not have split in vain their glorious blood. Let us work for our part to the full extent of our strength animated with the same spirit of patriotism; and let us encourage each other in communion of thought and action. There can be no comparison between the task which falls to us and that allotted to our glorious soldiers but a task which is not negligible awaits us. We have to present a united face and to

commemorates the fall of the Bastille, that representation of the old regime of Feudalism and Despotism. Soon another great anniversary will be handed down to history—the date when France and her Allies will have rid the world of an even greater tyranny, the tyranny of Prussianism which has threatened,

Let us be worthy of them! Let us not forget victory is for us also (in this corner of the world so far from the struggles of battle) the victory which they will accomplish with magnificence. Let us show that they will not have split in vain their glorious blood. Let us work for our part to the full extent of our strength animated with the same spirit of patriotism; and let us encourage each other in communion of thought and action. There can be no comparison between the task which falls to us and that allotted to our glorious soldiers but a task which is not negligible awaits us. We have to present a united face and to

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## GERMAN SOLDIERS REFUSED TO BURN DEAD IN BELGIUM

One of Many Interesting Things  
Learned by a Woman Spy for  
the Allies During Three Trips  
Into the Invaded Country

### EFFORTS TO CONCILATE BELGIANS HAVE FAILED

Destruction of Zeppelin by Aviator—Saw Blazing Bodies As They Fell—On Third Trip Two Companions Executed

Paris, May 25.—Mlle. —, operative for the Belgian-British espionage department, has made three trips into Belgium, the stricken land of her birth, and three times she has come back safe with information of importance to the allies. But on the last two occasions the men operatives with whom she had been co-operating in the espionage work were captured and shot. So she will not return to Belgium—not until after the Germans are driven out. The Belgian-British authorities will not permit; neither will a certain officer of the remnant of the Belgian army that is holding the extreme north of the western front, who is her fiance.

"No, I shall not go back," she said to The World correspondent, "but others will. They may use the same plan that I did, and if I tell how I crossed and re-crossed the frontier, the Germans will see to it that no others follow suit."

Mlle. — is about twenty-six years old. She has lived in Belgium all her life until last month, except for three trips across to London to deliver the information she had been commissioned to get.

"In the first place," said Mlle. — to The World. "Belgium and Belgians cannot thank America and Americans enough for what they have done since the war began. Everywhere in Belgium the work of the various relief committees of the United States is apparent. Since last January the virtualing of Belgium has been curtailed somewhat because of the tightening of the British blockade. The British believed that part of the supplies sent from the United States to aid the Belgians were being diverted to the use of the Germans. But this is not true. I never heard of a case where the Germans had misappropriated any food or other supplies sent for relief of the inhabitants. The food and clothing is distributed by the American Consuls to leading American citizens, officials or shops in the various small towns, and they distribute the supplies direct to the needy inhabitants.

"In Belgium it is the middle class which is suffering. The rich are, of course, able to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for food and the poor are fed and clothed by the United States. But the intermediate class, that to which the average workman or workingwoman belongs, will not appeal for American relief and they find it hard to purchase food enough to live on.

"All Belgium thinks with fear and dread of the end of the war. Regardless of whether the allies win and restore Belgium, or whether the Germans win and continue to hold the country, the people realize that they must really begin to suffer most when peace is declared, and when, in all probability, the relief from America is shut off. With their factories dismantled, their land torn up and ruined for crops by two or three years of no cultivation, with huge sums taken from the country by the Germans in their levies exacted from so many towns, the Belgians realize that the reconstruction period that will follow the war's end will be the most trying that they have yet endured."

#### Invaders Merely Tolerated

"What is the attitude of the Belgians toward the German invaders?" she was asked.

She replied that the Germans were merely tolerated; that the many executions of persons who had expressed disapproval of the presence of the Germans, had resulted in their being treated with dull apathy by the inhabitants, who refuse to enter into friendly relations with them.

"Just before I left Belgium, less than two months ago, the German Commandant promulgated an order forbidding privates and non-commissioned officers from entering cafes in which civilians were permitted. Cafes especially for them and presided over by Germans were opened in the larger cities. The reason for this was that in the last few months, especially since January, when the British blockade became more stringent, the Germans have been drinking heavily and talking unreservedly. Many of them have shown letters received from their wives and families in Germany

telling how they were starving, and the soldiers have expressed the opinion that the war must end soon or there will be a revolution in the Fatherland. German spies heard of it and the order followed.

#### German Cleverness

Mlle. — said that the German soldiers and officers are now very short of funds. They explain, she said, that the Government has reduced their wages, so that even lieutenants have merely pocket money. They say they will receive what money is due them after the war is over.

Belgian money has disappeared, being "verbotten," and the country uses only German money, chiefly currency, with some of the new base metal coins, which appear to be an alloy of lead and iron.

"The Germans are clever," she said. "For instance, when they mean to start an offensive somewhere against the Russians in the Balkans or at Verdun, they first concentrate thousands of troops in Belgium. Reports are sent to the Dutch newspapers—journalists from Holland are invited over to see the men massed in Brussels, Ghent and other centres—and then the news is spread broadcast that the Germans are preparing a drive at the British front toward Calais. The city of Ghent is usually garrisoned with from 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers, all very old or very young. But just before the Crown Prince began his attack on Verdun there were 25,000 German soldiers in Ghent. They disappeared a week or two after the offensive was on, but the garrison was strengthened from time to time with Verdun survivors resting up.

#### Dead Line on the Frontier.

Regarding the reports from Holland of Germans who desert or attempt to desert to Dutch soil, Mlle. — said:

"It is not for the Belgians that the electrically charged wire fence was built along the frontier; it was to keep the German soldiers in Belgium. German troops are never garrisoned near the Dutch frontier. That is one reason why I was able to make several trips in and out of Belgium. Once I walked continuously for two whole nights without once encountering a man in uniform. Only patrols and sentinels are kept at the frontier. It is guarded by a double wire fence, with a zone of death twenty yards wide between. The fence is six feet high and there are six strands of wire. This wire is charged with high voltage electricity, so powerful it is said that a person would be drawn against the wires if he approached within a foot or two of it. There are only a few breaks in these wires between the sea and the German line, and at these breaks, where passage between Holland and Belgium is accorded those with passports, there is a strong guard of Prussians. Usually, though, the fence is patrolled by Landsturm, middle-aged men, who are said to receive an extra high rate of pay to keep them at their duties. When one of these sentries finds the body of a person electrocuted in attempting to escape from German rule he must notify a Prussian officer to have the current turned off while the body is dragged from the wires. Until a few months ago bodies were left on the charged wires for three days to deter any who might intend to try to escape. The entire frontier is kept lighted by arc lamps, and at short distances searchlights play on the fences.

#### Not 'Mixing' With Oppressors

"There have been reports in England, and in American newspapers, too, that the Belgians are finally beginning to mix with the Germans, and that they do not bear ill will to the troops quartered there now, since all of the original invading army has been sent away to other points. These statements are frequently seen in German newspapers, too, but they are absolutely false. The Belgians dislike the Germans as much today as they did when the first shot was fired at Liege, and when the Germans poured through the country, marching night and day for seventy-two hours. Occasionally one finds Belgians friendly with Germans, and occasionally one finds German civilians in Belgian cities trying hard to be friendly to their neighbors, but there is a reason for both cases. The friendly ones are nearly always spies. Frequently German spies disguised as Belgians make friends with soldiers, and then try them out to see if the troops are in a rebellious state. When such condition is found the entire garrison is shifted and replaced by new men.

"The Germans are always shifting the troops in Belgium. They march all the prisoners they take on the entire western front through Belgian cities, to awe the people. Several Belgians have been arrested for turning their backs and refusing to look at columns of prisoners. No

French or British prisoners are confined in Belgium, but a number of Russians have been sent there, and are employed in nail factories seized by the Germans.

#### Antwerp Was to Be German Port

"Until last January the Belgian factory and machine shop owners were encouraged by the Germans to keep operating. Huge stores of goods were turned out and concentrated in Belgian cities, largely in Antwerp. Even lace and articles of that kind were made in profusion by Belgian workers, men and women, who refused to work for the Germans and manufacture anything that might be used as war material.

"It is said that Germany expected that President Wilson would force England to end the blockade, and that under the pretense of Belgian commerce the Germans would have Antwerp open for ocean freights. However, in January, when the effects of the blockade became more apparent, all the factories were closed the Germans asserting that they needed all raw material and all coal available.

"The usual allowance of food for each Belgian is 150 grams of meat a week. On Fridays the meat cards are distributed. The civilian purchaser goes to the Belgian butcher, produces the card and is then taken by the Belgian butcher to the German butcher, who doles out the meat. This is true of everything, and no passports are issued any more to Belgian shopkeepers. Consequently as one cannot travel a kilometer in Belgium without a military passport one town may be entirely without corn or meat or some other staple, while a town a few miles away may have some to spare. But there is no commerce or business between those towns and no communication whatsoever.

**Only Mark of 'Kultur'.**

"The Germans compel every child to attend school at the age of seven. Previously education had not been compulsory. That is the only mark of 'Kultur' I have noticed. Apart from that, however, you must remember that there is no mail, no telephone, no telegraph—none of the modern conveniences. One can mail a letter, yes but it is never delivered—merely censored. In Brussels, I understand, there is a limited telephone system in operation, but nowhere else. And to try to send a telegram—why, that brands one as a spy immediately.

"The Brussels telephone Exchange was opened seven or eight months after the outbreak of the war. At that time many of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison there brought their wives and families from Germany. It is said that they expected to break the barrier between them and the people through the activities of the women. But it was a lamentable failure, and now there are few German women in Belgium. I have heard that officers are now forbidden to fetch their wives and families there. And I have also heard that the German women were very glad to return home after a short stay in Brussels."

Concerning the execution of Miss Cavell, the English "spy," Mlle. — said:

"Every one speaks of the wonderful courage of Nurse Cavell, and none believed the story that she broke down at the end and was unable to stand against the wall and receive the bullets, especially when the testimony of the English and Belgian nurses was heard. They asserted they had sat up with her all night just before she was led to death and that it was she who comforted them and kept them from breaking down. No, Miss Cavell was brave to the last, and there are men who have sworn that they saw the German bullet that caused her to fall. All six of the men in the firing

squad were transferred from Brussels immediately afterward."

#### Saw a Zeppelin Destroyed

Mlle. — was in Ghent the morning that Lieut. Warneford shot down the Zeppelin. She heard the firing and went outdoors and saw the flashes of the guns.

"Presently," she said, "the German searchlights were turned on and they began flashing in the sky to pick out the English aviator who was attacking the dirigible. German aeroplanes were sent up to fight him, and with all the searchlights playing we were able to see the battle clearly. It occurred at a point just over the outskirts of Ghent. There was a terrific explosion when the airship blew up and the blazing bodies of the occupants of the Zeppelin could be seen dropping to the ground. There were 29 commissioned German officers in that Zeppelin.

"There are a number of Zeppelin sheds just outside of Ghent, but the Belgians are never allowed to approach them. The Germans guard that branch of the service better than any other, with the exception perhaps of the submarine end. There have been submarines shipped in sections through Belgium to the North Sea front; but now, I understand they are proceeding under their own power to the bases at Zeebrugge. I do not believe that the large ocean-cruising submarines can be shipped in sections. Those sent overland were merely small harbor defense craft."

Mlle. — described the German crematory at Serrang, where thousands of the Kaiser's troops killed along the western front have been incinerated.

"The Belgian peasants there are forced to handle this work for the Germans, as that is the one thing that even the disciplined German troops refuse to do," she said. "Memories of religion and of the church evidently stir the callous soldiers against burning the bodies of their comrades, as there were innumerable mutinies at Serrang when the crematory was opened and the Landsturm were ordered to burn the bodies. Belgians who have been forced by the Prussian officers to do this work have told me that they were compelled to wear German uniforms while engaged in it in order that German soldiers present might not know that all of their comrades had refused to perform the task."

#### DEAR BUTTER AND EGGS

##### More Dutch Produce Going to Germany Than to Us

London, June 14.—The Grocer, June 19, in its Market Reports for London Provisions, says: "Eggs continue in good request a rather firm rates. Very few Dutch eggs are available; Germany and Switzerland are drawing upon Holland freely for supplies." The Grocer gives as a reason for the shortage and rise the fact that Germany is taking supplies of eggs which would have eased our market if sent to us. The following are official returns:

Eggs in Tons. Jan. 1916. April. 1916.

Holland to Germany... 11,825 3,190

Holland to Britain... 557 2,733

During these four months Germany received 5,991 tons of eggs more than we and Germany together received in the corresponding period before the war.

The Grocer's report upon butter is equally significant. "Extremely high prices and short supplies." This situation is again explained by the official figures:

Butter in Tons. Jan. 1916. April. 1916.

Holland to Germany... 10,213 4,010

Holland to Britain... 33 1,387

During the four months Germany received 4,816 tons of butter more than we and Germany together received in the corresponding period before the war.

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### Save the Babies.

**INFANT MORTALITY** is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

**Physicians Recommend Castoria.**

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."

J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and effective medicine, especially in the various diseases of childhood."

CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it for children will take it without any trouble."

C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."

GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."

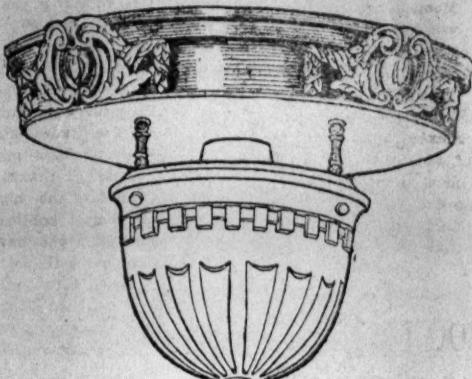
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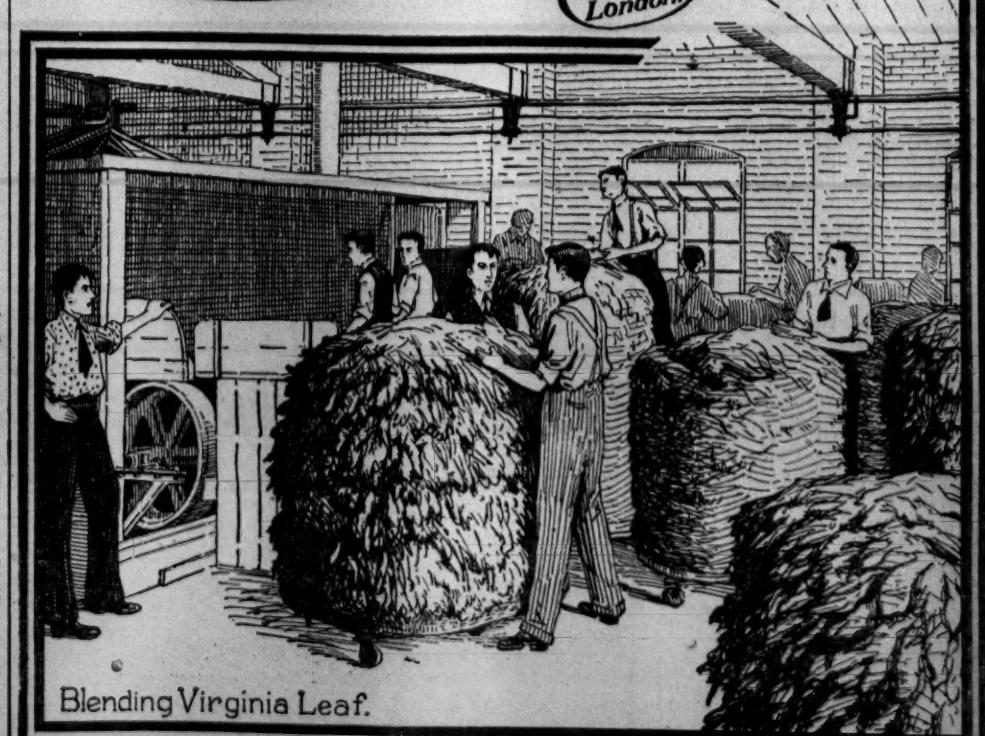
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## IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO CONQUER, SAYS BRIAND

To The Military and Diplomatic Union Must Be Added Economic Union

### VIEWS OF TWO PREMIERS

Britain to Aid France Whenever, Wherever and However Joffre Desires

London, June 15.—Both the French and British Prime Ministers yesterday dealt with after the war problems, Mr. Asquith with a new fabric of the Empire which will settle the Irish question finally, and M. Briand with the measures of defence, protection, trade and compensation at German expense that the Allies must exact.

By W. L. McAlpin

Paris, June 14.—The keynote of the programme before the International Economic Conference, whose first official sitting took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry, was struck by M. Briand, the French Premier, in a remarkable opening speech.

"The deliberations which are about to begin," he said, "must be animated by the ardent breath of war and the firm determination to conquer. The valor and sufferings of our heroic soldiers, the mourning which death sows so freely, the certain hope inspired by so many sublime sacrifices, will preside over your labors and give them force. It is to ransom so many cruel trials and to assure a wretched and freer life to the new generations that you are assembled here. You will not for an instant forget that for those who have been deprived of the glorious privilege of bearing arms and making the sacrifice of their lives the greatest and noblest duty towards all our heroes—those who have fallen as well as those who will bring back our flag's victories—is to prepare the morrow of reparation."

### Not Sufficient To Conquer

Other striking passages in M. Briand's eloquent and practical address are: "It is not sufficient to conquer. To the military union which will secure the success of our arms and to the diplomatic union which will establish mutual penetration and the pooling of our political interests, we must add an economic union which will guarantee the intensive development of our material resources in fruitful harmony—the exchange of Allied products and their distribution in the markets of the world.

"The new world which will emerge from victory will demand in every domain fresh conceptions and methods adapted to the circumstances created by the great changes now in preparation. The war has awakened us to the peril. It has superabundantly demonstrated the economic slavery into which we were being lured. The evil done was already great. Our adversaries had almost attained success. Then came the war.

"It is now time for you to pay less attention to conventional and theoretic doctrines and traditional customs than to the new realities which impose themselves upon us. In face of the common danger there are no conflicting interests, only a unque and firm resolution to guard against it for the good of all, and the strong light of facts will show us the way. If it be proved that our former errors almost allowed our enemies to exercise an irreparable tyranny over the productive forces of the world, you will resolutely abandon them and take a new direction.

"In collaboration with our gallant allies we have known and will know better every day by the unification and co-ordination of our various energies how to strike at the production and commerce of our enemies in their vitals, deprive them of their indispensable resources, and so diminish their power of action and force of resistance in the military struggle."

At the close of the morning sitting M. Briand invited the delegates to luncheon. In the afternoon, under the presidency of M. Clement, the Minister of Commerce, the representatives of the eight Allied Powers reassembled, and the practical work of the Conference was entered upon. Ireland, June 14.—Mr. Asquith this afternoon addressed his constituents for the first time for over two years. Speaking of the death of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith said that he was more sensitive to outside criticism than the world knew, and that the last work of his life—his meeting with a large number of M.P.s—was one of his happiest.

"At our last conversation he spoke to me almost with the gaiety of a schoolboy of his enjoyment of that friendly encounter with some of his most persistent and formidable critics. He had a fine and in many ways an enviable end. He left a place that none else can fill and a memory that will last as long as the British Empire. He bequeathed to

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



us as his legacy to the Empire this anticipated by cheers. His audience felt what he was going to say. He had to wait until they had finished cheering before he could say it.

Compulsion, said Mr. Asquith, could only be effective when at each stage it was accompanied by general consent. It was not until the beginning of last autumn that the shortage of men, actual or prospective, became a serious problem.

Mr. Asquith surveyed the various theaters of war and found in the review ground for admiration and hope. A cheer of special warmth greeted his reference to the Russian advance; "one of the most brilliant feats that have been accomplished in the war." The Italians are making with indomitable spirit a determined and every day more effective resistance to the Austrian onset. His reference to Verdun and General Joffre was warmly cheered. He said:

"Nothing can exceed the valor and the resource with which our gallant Allies in France are maintaining, after a struggle which has now lasted for months, the defence of Verdun. They have known from the first that Sir Douglas Haig was not only ready but also eager to render them help whenever and wherever and in whatsoever shape they desired. (Cheers.) And their illustrious commander—(loud cheers)—has recognized in the most handsome terms the promptitude and zeal with which his British colleague has taken and is taking the steps which in the joint opinion are dictated by sound strategy.

"On this Mr. Asquith founded a very grave message. "Do not let us," he said, "add another to the long list of missed opportunities in setting our troubles with Ireland. Let it be done now." What was now desired was a provisional settlement. He wished Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations "God speed."

"When the reign of peace is re-established we shall have to take stock as an Empire of our internal relations. Never in history has there been a more moving spectacle than the eager loyalty and the unspiring profusion with which our Dominions have lavished their help to the Mother-country, in a war which they felt to be waged in a just and righteous cause but in the making of which they had no voice.

"Australia and New Zealand have given us in the now familiar word 'Anzac' a name which for generations to come will make bright schoolboys of the mighty business of the Jutland coast and to dismiss with scornful contempt the German claim that victory was theirs, such a flood of agreement filled the hall that the Prime Minister's points were all thrill with pride. Canada has again

and again been in the forefront in the battlefields of France and in Flanders. In South-West and in East Africa General Botha and General Smuts have conducted and are conducting for the Empire with the utmost skill and tenacity masterly campaigns.

"With such an Imperial record it will never be possible to revert to our old methods of counsel and of government. The fabric of the Empire will have to be refashioned and the relations not only between Great Britain and Ireland but also between the United Kingdom and our Dominions will of necessity be brought promptly under close and connected review."

### SINKINGS WITHOUT WARNING

Amsterdam, June 13.—There is no longer any doubt that the Germans are again submarine neutral ships without warning (which they promised the United States they would not do). At the request of the Norwegian Government, a judge of the Haarlem Court held a judicial inquiry today into the loss of two Norwegian steamers, the Bure and the Orkeda, sunk recently in the North Sea, the crews being picked up by trawlers and brought to Ymuiden.

## AUSTRIAN GOVERNOR OF MONTENEGRO IS KILLED

Harbin, July 6.—A riot has broken out in Montenegro, now under the control of Austria, and is spreading fast. The Austrian Governor at Cetinje has been murdered. The ringleaders of the riot are supposed to be two ex-Ministers of State. The Austrian military authorities are now adopting high-handed measures against the rioters.—Nichi Nichi.

### PAPAL FLAG AT SEA

Rome, June 13.—The Pope, intending to safeguard diplomatic representatives of the Holy See from war risks, has bought the steamer Nunciatus and the Italian Government has permitted the Vatican to use Civita Vecchia Harbor. The ship is painted white and yellow and flies the Papal flag for the first time since the loss of temporal power. The first voyage will be to Buenos Aires to carry the new Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Vassallo di Torregrossa.

**At Night.**  
After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlicks, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 1/- (in England).

**HORLICK'S MALTLED MILK**



Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Since War broke out, approximately 2,000 Oliver Typewriters have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

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## Lawn Tennis

S.N.R. Rec. C. v. S.P.S. Old Boys  
The above Match (Doubles) has been arranged to take place on the Markham Road Ground tomorrow commencing at 4.15 p.m.

The Railway team will be selected from the following:—H. Middleton, E. T. Forrester, D. P. Griffiths, P. D. Sullivan, F. D. Mulvey, W. K. Chun, T. H. Tong, B. L. Cheetah, and L. P. Quincey.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually at 4 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

## Lawn Bowls

Mr. Campbell's Team  
G. L. Campbell (skip)

D. MacDonald (skip)

F. L. Marshall (skip)

J. Scotson (skip)

R. Simmons (skip)

J. C. Thomson (skip)

A. Taylor (skip)

G. R. Wingrove (skip)

A. Samson (skip)

J. Park (skip)

H. E. Stewart (skip)

C. E. Pearson (skip)

J. J. Sheridan (skip)

D. J. W. Ross (skip)

J. C. Macdougall (skip)

W. A. Ogden (skip)

W. J. Vine (skip)

D. Mennie (skip)

G. H. Phillips (skip)

J. Ross Young (skip)

Rev. W. H. Rees (skip)

C. W. Marshall (skip)

at 2.40 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the Ground.

B.A.T. v. St. Andrew's

The following have been selected to represent the B. A. T. C. C. v. the St. Andrew's C. C. to be played on the St. Andrew's ground at 2.30 p.m. today:—R. Bailey, H. G. Boyling, H. E. Brewster, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster (Capt.), J. B. Katz, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock, W. E. Talbot and E. F. Thorpe.

Reserve:—L. M. Guedes.

## LIMITING COTTON EXPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that Great Britain has asked the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent the export of cotton goods from Holland to neutrals.

## BRITISH INCOME TAX

May Deduct Value of Branch Premises Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The King's Bench has decided that it is permissible to deduct the annual value of branch premises abroad in fixing the profits of a business for the purposes of income tax and has dismissed the appeal of the Inland Revenue against the decision given by the Income Tax Commissioners to that effect in respect of the Singapore and Penang premises of Messrs. Boustead.

No exploit of the war gives more value than the Duke of Westminster's rescue of the 100 British captives in Western Egypt, who were the survivors of Tara, seized by the Arabs when they landed on the Arabian coast after their vessel was torpedoed last November.

The survivors of the Tara reached England a short time ago, having been rescued on St. Patrick's Day.

The story of the Duke of Westminster's exploit has come from them and from fragmentary descriptions sent to London from Suez and Cairo. The Duke, a true soldier, has not been giving out any information himself. But he has been awarded the D. S. O. and promoted to the rank of major.

It was supposed that there were survivors of the Tara, but there was absolutely no way of discovering their whereabouts until the latter part of July, when Gen. Lukin on the Western Egyptian front captured Solum, which he had held before, but had had to relinquish to the Arabs and Turks. The Germans had established a munition factory at Bir Waer, six miles south of Solum, and the British started toward it. This expedition, filling ten armored cars, ineffectually bombarded our lines at Sunn-i-Yat.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that Mr. Asquith will make a full statement concerning the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia on Tuesday and promised facilities for discussion.

On July 12 the accused went to the Avenue Road house with two bombs concealed in a basket of vegetables. There he demanded \$5,000 from the owner of the house, threatening to blow the place up with the bombs. He was put off and the police notified. P. C. Pascall and Edward Ritchie were sent out to arrest him. They came upon the man in an alleyway near the Avenue Road. He was still carrying the bombs under the vegetables. As he saw the policemen coming he took out the bombs and threw them both at the officers. Neither exploded and he was captured. The bombs were in tins. They have been sent to Dr. Stanley for an examination of their contents.

Reserve:—E. Toeg.

## Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Swimming Bath Club  
This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground today; play to commence at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The following will be the teams:—S. C. C. Team:—E. G. Tait (Capt.), D. H. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, A. J. Daniels, P. T. Hollander, R. W. Johnston, H. Langley, A. H. Leslie, W. J. Monk, J. H. Teesdale and C. C. Whitehead.

Reserve:—E. P. Graham-Barrow. Bathers—W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), D. Campbell, R. Grimeshaw, W. J. Hawking, H. D. Hilliard, W. R. Lemarchand, M. O. Springfield, T. G. Smeaton, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrener and L. R. Wheen.

Reserve:—E. Toeg.

T.H.S. O. B. v. Parsee C.C.

This match will be played at Hongkew Park at 2.30 p.m. today.

Hanbury School Team—H. J. Ambrose, A. S. Ahmed, T. H. Porter, J. V. Jensen, G. V. Jensen, C. A. Sullivan, A. Madar, F. W. Golding, A. R. Madar and A. J. Willis (Captain). Reserve:—R. Remedios.

S. N. R. C. v. S. P. S. O. B. C.

The above match will be played on the S. N. R. Ground at Markham Road this afternoon.

S. P. S. Team:—C. Bower, E. J. Cooke, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), J. P. Hawes, F. Madar, G. Madar, C. E. Ollerdissen, B. H. Smith, Alf. Souza, A. V. White and A. Souza.

Umpire:—A. J. Mooney.

The Railway team will be selected from the following:—F. D. Mulvey (Captain), P. D. Sullivan, E. T. Forrester, W. T. Manley, C. L. W. Bailey, L. P. Quincey, D. McKay, C. L. G. Wayne, H. T. Mousley, Ho Wing-ching, Ho Wing-chuen, B. L. Cheetah, F. Dunstan, H. M. Morgan and G. Danson.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai North Station punctually

will be possible.

## CHINA LOANS IN U.S.

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states: It is reported from a reliable source that the Peking Government is trying to raise foreign loans from the U. S. A. and other financiers but so far the only advance paid in is that of the Lee, Higginson loan to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The loan for the conservancy of the Grand Canal with the International Banking Corporation has been concluded but no advance has been made as yet.

Thus the financial condition in Peking is very stringent. Though negotiations are earnestly proceeding with American financiers unless the United States joins the Quintuplet Group no loan by the U. S. A. alone

will be possible.

## War Honors for Duke Of Westminster, Richest Peer

He Found Opportunity in Egypt to Show His Mettle, Winning the D.S.O. and Promotion by Rescue

## Of the Tara Captives

New York, June 10.—The levelling process of war, giving the man of obscure antecedents a chance to put his name in history by somefeat of signal courage, has given the Duke of Westminster, Britain's richest peer, equally a chance to prove his real caliber as a brave man of resource as well as patriotism. Thirty-seven years old, Duke at the age of twenty, inheriting an income estimated at a million dollars a year, steadily increasing until it must within a decade or two reach the astonishing figure of \$5,000,000 a year, petted and spoiled by his relatives, married against his will at the command of royalty, beset with temptations in every shape and form that eagerly lie in wait for any enormously rich and attractive young man, the Duke has found his opportunity to show his mettle in this war.

No exploit of the war gives more value than the Duke's rescue of the 100 British captives in Western Egypt, who were the survivors of Tara, seized by the Arabs when they landed on the Arabian coast after their vessel was torpedoed last November.

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Some one had found at Bir Waer a letter from a British officer, Capt. Gwatin Williams, addressed to Nuri Bey, the Turkish commander, laying before him the condition of the Tara prisoners and making a plea for better treatment. The camp at Bir Hakim was mentioned as the place where the prisoners were. This letter came by accident into the hands of the Duke of Westminster. He asked permission to attempt a rescue. All that night and throughout the whole of the following day the men in the batteries worked at the machines, putting them in condition for the severest kind of travelling. Light cars, carrying guns, and motor ambulances were also made ready. At midnight on March 16 the Duke started, commanding nine armored cars, five touring cars with guns, cars with supplies, and ambulance cars, forty-two in all. Into the desert they ran for eighty miles, when the Arab guide gave evidence of being uncertain of his bearings. The Duke kept on until they had gone 116 miles, when they came to a small mountain, which was identified by the guide as Bir Hakim.

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the British beheld their fellow countrymen in the camp standing as silent as Egyptian statues, dumb with amazement at the realization of the possibility of their rescue. Lieut. William Griggs, the famous jockey, was allowed by the Duke to guide the first car forward. There was no

## Buick Company Makes Record Sales of Cars

One of the most surprising sales records ever established by an American automobile company has just been set by the Buick people. As usual the Buick company set their estimate for the 1916 output—which was by the way nearly double the 1915 estimate. The quantity of cars manufactured were thought to fully cover all demands during the year of 1916.

However the 1916 demands were so heavy that before May this year, every car in the entire factory was sold—cars the number of which were supposed to be sufficient to supply dealers for the entire year.

After the first two months' sales, it was immediately apparent that measures had to be adopted to meet the unheard of demand. The 1917 models were in the process of construction. Hundreds of extra mechanics and employees were engaged and the fight to keep up with the demand began. The factory worked day and night, the machinery never stopping except for repairs. The men were offered special inducements in order to keep their interest and enthusiasm up to the limit.

In a short month car after car rolled out of the factory and to the surprise of the motor industry, Buick agents were seen to announce the 1917 Buick far in advance of any other make and far in advance of the time set for 1917 Buick distribution.

Added interest in this fact is given by the announcement of the American Hardware and Plumbing company of the reception of the 1917 models, which recently arrived in the city and which are the center of much interest and comment. They are far in advance of anything in this portion of the world. Aside from the exterior beauty, the improvement of the crown fenders, there are certain mechanical features, which are only fully appreciated by those who understand the value of the new innovations. This car is on display at the American Hardware and should be seen by anyone interested in the advancement of the automobile industry.

## Mesopotamia Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in Mesopotamia reports minor encounters, in which we punished brigands. The enemy's artillery and air-craft ineffectually bombarded our lines at Sunn-i-Yat.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that Mr.

Asquith will make a full statement concerning the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia on Tuesday and promised facilities for discussion.

## Clearance Sale

previous to removal

25% off on all purchases

SING FAT & CO.

3a Nanking Road

1013

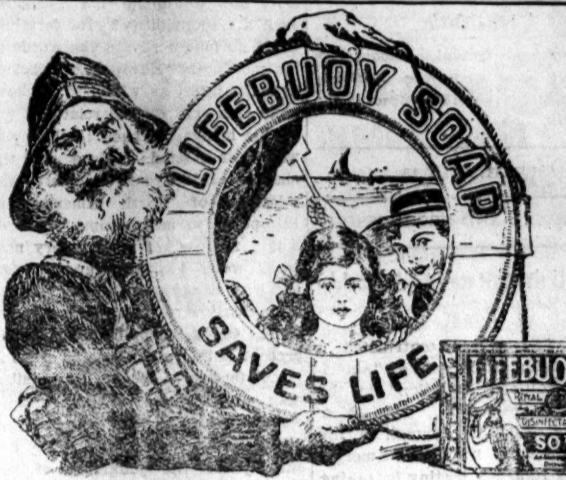
## 4257 is the 'Phone

that brings you a sturdy Ford Car

At \$3 per hour

## MARKT GARAGE

89-91 Rue Montauban



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

## LIFEBOUY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:  
LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,  
3 Kuklun Road, Shanghai

American Soda Fountain  
at  
Sullivan's Fine Candies  
No. 11 Nanking Road.

## YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

59, Nanking Road

Telephone No. 1242

## Stylish! Comfortable!

鏡眼配驗

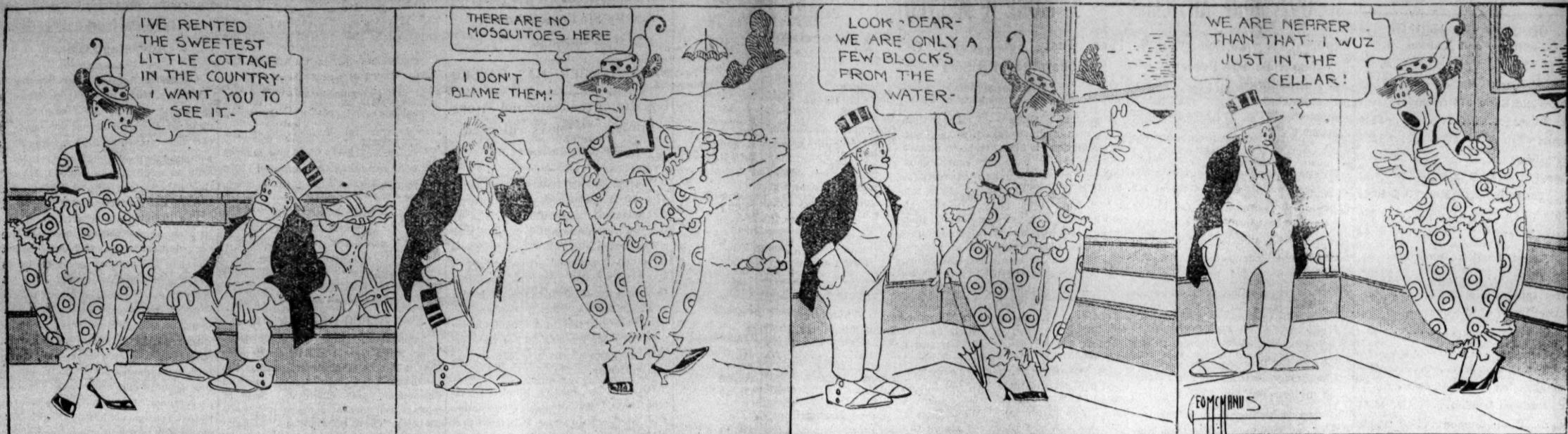
FRONT 2 IN. BACK 1 1/2 IN.

CHESTER



## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## In This French Town No Babies Ever Die

There is a little town in Southern France where no baby less than a year old has died in ten years, where the average duration of life is 80 years, and where the death rate is only one in fifteen years, and this is due to the work of two Mayors, father and son.

The facts about this town and how this unprecedented result was attained are contained in official reports to the Academie de Medecine, taken from the archives of the Commune. These were read to the Royal College of Physicians in London by Dr. S. G. Moore and are so remarkable that the Lancet prints them in full.

In the ninety years from 1804 to 1893 the infantile mortality varied between 30 per 100 and 15 per 100. In the ten years from 1893 to 1903 it was nil. Up to 1854 it had maintained an average of 23.3 per cent. In that year M. de Villiers was elected Mayor. He was not a doctor, but took a deep interest in infantile welfare and in sanitation. In the nine years of his administration the death rate dropped to 15 per cent. He died in 1866. His two successors took little interest in babies, and during their terms in office the infantile death rate gradually rose to 30 per cent. In 1884 M. Morel de Villiers, son of the previous M. de Villiers, became Mayor. He began at once to apply the principles of his father and, to make himself more effective, studied medicine and took an M. D. degree. Then he drew up a set of rules for prospective mothers, for midwives, nurses and physicians, and proceeded to enforce them. The result speaks for itself.

The town's records show, in addition that while from 1804 to 1878 there were 43 children stillborn, there have been only two such since 1878

and only one in fifteen years, and this was due to neglect to summon a doctor in time.

Again, in 1804, the average duration of life in Villiers-le-Duc was thirty-four years and two months; in 1903 it was sixty-six years and six months.

The regulations drawn up and enforced by Dr. Morel de Villiers are summed up as follows:

1. They are not recommendations, but ordinances that must be obeyed by all.
2. Every prospective mother has a right to adequate medical attendance and nursing.
3. She is obliged to notify the authorities at least two months before the expected event.
4. Midwives, paid by the municipality, visit every prospective mother and report on conditions.
5. Mothers may select any doctor they prefer, and if unable to pay his fee, the municipality pays it.
6. Strict regulations are made about the care of infants, whether nursed by their mothers or otherwise.

7. Every mother or wet nurse producing a year-old child in a good state of health after nursing it herself is paid 50 cents a month for the time she has nursed it.

8. All infantile complaints must immediately be notified to the authorities.

Dr. Moore urged that in all cities and towns all prospective mothers be required to notify the authorities. He admitted that such measures as those of Villiers-le-Duc could not be enforced in large cities as effectively

as in villages, but he pointed out that there was something radically wrong in England where 115 out of every 1,000 babies die before they are a year old, where in agricultural districts and in the better wards of large cities the rate is 80 per thousand, and where even in the families of physicians the death rate is 40 per thousand.

## Anecdotes of the Famous

R. G. Knowles, the English comedian, is telling a good story of an encounter he once had with a flautist in a little way-back town in America. This flautist could do most things with his instrument, except play it in time and tune.

"Finally," says Knowles, "being unable to stand his horrible noises at rehearsal any longer, I whispered to the leader of the orchestra, 'Cut out the flute.'

"All right," replied that gentleman, soothingly, but rather uncertainly, "we'll try it again."

"We did so—and once more I whispered, 'Cut out the flute.'

"The leader appeared to agree, and again we started off. But things were as bad as ever. Thoroughly exasperated, I yelled, 'Cut out that flute, will you?'

"Then the flautist rose up, and, shaking his instrument threateningly at me, shouted:

"So you want me cut out, do you?"

"Yes—go away and forget to come back," I answered him, warmly.

"All right," he roared. "But don't forget this—I'm Mayor of this town

and if I don't play your show won't get no license."

"He played," adds Mr. Knowles.

The Duke of Westminster owns several magnificent houses. One of them is Grosvenor House, in the heart of fashionable London.

A party of Americans were recently being shown "round town," and one of the sights pointed out to them was Grosvenor House.

"That belongs to the Duke of Westminster, one of our greatest landed proprietors," explained the guide.

"Oh?" said a lady of the party.

"Well say, who landed him?"

INTERNATIONAL  
CLEANING AND  
DYEING WORKS

have removed to  
**F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD**  
(Opposite the Race Course)  
Carpets beaten by electric motor  
and stored for the summer.

French Claret  
(BORDEAUX)

Red at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00  
per dozen quart bottles.

White at \$7.00 and \$8.50 per dozen

**HIRSBRUNNER & Co.**  
"The Swiss House"

1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

## Try This Delicious Recipe:

## ST. CHARLES CREAM CAKE

1 Cupful flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cupful sugar
2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder	4 Egg yolks
1 Teaspoonful salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ Cupful St. Charles Cream
1 Teaspoonful lemon juice	4 Egg whites stiffly beaten
3 Tablespoonfuls good lard	(Use level measurements)

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

**Connell Bros. Company**  
AGENTS FOR CHINA.



For new cars, neat and experienced drivers, phone 3809

**The Central Garage Co., Ltd.**  
2-a Jinkee Road.

**\$4.00 per hour**

Dr. John Goddard  
Optician

Refracting  
and  
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses  
in  
Various Shades

**W. T. Findley M. D.**  
36, Nanking Road



For particulars apply to  
**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**  
Engineer's Office,  
5, Thibet Road.  
Or Showroom,  
29, Nanking Road.

WRIGLEY'S  
Obtainable Everywhere

## SPEARMINT

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 13, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.86	
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	
Bar Silver ..... 29 1/2	
Copper Cash ..... 1926	
Sovereigns: Buying rate, @ 2-9/4—Tls. 7.24	
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex. \$ 10.04	
Peking Bar ..... 360	
Native Interest ..... 0.04	

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 29 1/4.	%
Bank rate of discount ..... 5%	
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m.s. ..... %	
4 m.s. ..... %	
6 m.s. ..... %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 28.14	
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... £. T. 476%	
Consols ..... £ —	

## Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 2-10 1/2	
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 2-10 1/2	
London ..... 3 m.s. Cds. 2-10 1/2	
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcys. 2-10 1/2	
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 400%	
New York ..... 4 m.s. 68 1/2	

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY 15

£—HK Tls. .... 6.14	
Hk. Tls. 1—France ..... 4.55	
1—Marks ..... 3.73	
Gold \$—HK Tls. .... 130	
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen ..... 1.52	
1—Rapées ..... 2.42	
" 1—Roubles ..... 2.47	
" 1—Mex. \$ ..... 1.50	

## 1 Nominal

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, July 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex.	
Spot ..... 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid	
October to December ..... 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid	
Tendency of Market ..... Steady but Quiet	
Last Quotation, London, July 12:	
Spot ..... 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid	
October to December ..... 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid	
Tendency of Market ..... Steadier after easier	

## U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service	
London, July 13.—Today's Cotton prices were:—	
Mid-Americans Spot ..... 8.01d.	
July-August ..... 7.87d.	
October-November ..... 7.76d.	

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service	
London, July 13.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liability is 20 per cent.	
The bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.	
Bar silver, spot, 30d.	

## BRITISH MOVE IN PERSIA

Teheran, June 13.—General Sir Percy Sykes and the British column under his command entered Kerman yesterday. They met with a most cordial reception on the part of the officials and public.	
Kerman, the capital of the province of Kerman, is in Southern Persia, far removed from the scene of any of the Russian operations on the western frontier of Persia.	
General Sykes was long in residence at the British consulate at Kerman and enjoyed the complete confidence of the people. It is believed that he has with him a force of British and Baluchis, and that he is accompanied by the manager at Kerman, of the Imperial Bank of Persia, who, together with the rest of the British colony, was compelled to leave the town owing to the disturbances and looting resulting from Austro-German intrigue last December.	

## BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class outside under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.	
British-America Assurance Co.	
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.	
FRAZAR & Co.	

## ENGLAND MAY KEEP OUT MORE ARTICLES

Report That Additions Will Be Made To The Present Prohibitory List

Some time ago the British Government issued an order prohibiting the importation of various kinds of luxuries into England. Now Mr. Yamazaki, acting Consul-General for Japan in London, telegraphs to the Foreign Office here to the effect that the British authorities are about to make some additions to the lists. The articles to be added include, among others, brushes, bulbs, roots and seedlings of plants vegetables, pickles (tinned, dried or preserved) fresh mushroom, salt, starch, farina, rubber tyres and pipes.

That which will suffer most is the trade in brushes, bulbs, and starch, these goods having been largely exported to England since the war began. To state in particular, the total export of brushes was 2,695,297 yen in 1914, but the figures increased to 3,721,141 yen. The increase was certainly due to the increased demand in Russia, Australia, India, the United States and England. Of the export in 1914, 498,997 yen was to England, and the closing of the market to this extent cannot fail to result in a serious blow to the trade. This would affect the trade in celluloid, wood or bone materials used in making brushes.

Next comes the trade in illy bulbs. The export of this item in 1914 amounted to 764,988 yen, showing a decrease from the figures in 1913 owing to the war. But in 1915 there was a recovery, although only slight, the figures being 778,990 yen. This year, the season for the export for the new supply is just at hand, and a prohibition order at such a moment means a very serious blow to the exporters and producers, whose trade is now to be confined to the United States market. The chief places of production are Saitama, Gunma, Kagoshima, Chiba, and Kanagawa prefectures. The goods from Kagoshima are expected to be put on the market, while the black stem illy bulbs are to appear in the market about August. But the new prohibition would cause a serious depreciation in price.

It is noticed that there is a tendency among the foreign-owned lines to decline shipment to London of some kinds of goods which do not come yet under the prohibition category, including hemp brads, habutae and other silk goods, and tinned crabs. They are only willing to ship engine oil, beans and other kinds of foodstuffs, and this is taken by the Japanese exporters as a sign that the British government is considering extending the prohibition order to more goods.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

## Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

Reported Steamship Line May Buy Austrian Liners Interned in Shanghai

Tokio, July 8.—The China Mail Steamship Company, which is enjoying a prosperous business with its only steamer, the China, is about to buy two more steamers, according to a statement made by officers of the China, which sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

When the China was in Shanghai, Captain Dobson is said to have received a cablegram from the head office in San Francisco, asking him to conduct a survey of two Austrian passenger liners interned in Shanghai. The story continues that negotiations were opened with the company owning the Austrian ships. They are both larger than the China and are well equipped.

After an inspection of the ships made by Captain Dobson a brief message was sent to San Francisco office, where full particulars will be submitted to the board of directors upon the China's arrival. As it is almost impossible to have ships built at this time, it is expected that the China Mail will buy the Austrian ships if they meet requirements. Captain Dobson refused to say anything yesterday about the matter.

Only three Austrian ships are interned in Shanghai now. They are the Bohemia, the China and the Silesia.

Since the company started its trans-Pacific run business has been unusually large, both passenger and freight accommodations generally being reserved far in advance.

Chinese show a keen enjoyment in travelling on the China, because it is partly owned by their countrymen. Rather than sail on another boat they are said to wait several months that they may obtain passage on the steamer bearing their country's name.

## COPPER COINS WORTH MORE IF MELTED

Fear That This Form Of Money May Be Sold As Metal

Gresham's theory of money that "bad money drives good money out of circulation" is about to be in operation here in a most conspicuous manner, says the Japan Advertiser. What is then good money? It is the 1 or 2 sen copper piece. In view of the present high price of copper, that money contains metals valued at more than what they are worth as money. The fens are now being entertained by the financial authorities that these coins may be melted. According to an expert's calculation, the weight of a one sen copper piece is 7.128 grams, or 1.968 "momme," of which 95 per cent is copper, 4 per cent tin and 1 per cent lead. If, therefore, about 55.87 yen of copper pieces be melted, you can get the metals of 100 kin of which 95 kin will be pure copper, 4 kin tin and 1 kin lead. What then is the real value of these metals on the basis of the present quotations? Suppose copper to be 80 yen per 100 kin, zinc 111 yen per 100 kin, and lead 26 yen per 100 kin (=) for such are the moderate prices in the home market now (—) the proceeds from the melting of copper coins or 55.87 yen are as follows:

The same fear is entertained about silver pieces, but, according to an expert's view, the melting of silver pieces would bring only little profit and probably none would attempt such an undertaking.

The Japanese silver pieces are of two kinds as to their ingredients. One is on the basis of the Currency Law promulgated in 1897, and its melting point is reached when the London bar silver quotation is at 33 13/16 pence. In 1906 the silver price was high, and the Currency Law was revised so that the melting point would not be reached until the London silver quotation was more than 43 21/32 pence. Now that the London quotation is 35 1/4, there is no fear that the new silver pieces may be melted, but it must be remembered that the silver coins on the old basis are in actual circulation. What prevents the melting of the old silver pieces would be that the process is expensive, and the cost of transportation is high. Moreover, there is a risk of the depreciation of the silver market after this attempt has been taken up.

The present Currency Law contains clauses prohibiting the melting of coins. But these clauses would be of no avail if the melting is profitable, although it is illegal.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS

## SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks	
H. K. & S. B. Chartered	5750
Russo-Asiatic	252
Cathay, ordy.	2.10 B.
Cathay, pref.	6

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$390 B.
North China	155
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtsze	\$255 B.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$156
Hongkong Fire	\$375

Shipping	



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# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... £1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Fuket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Iloilo Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the

principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange

bought and received for Collection.

Travelling Letters of Credit issued

and every description of Banking

and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit

Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for

twelve months and shorter periods

at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Successors et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Toulou

Haiphong Papeete Toulou

Hankeou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange

business, grants credits on goods and

approved securities and receives

deposits on current and fixed deposits

according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, and

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. 11,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

£23,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dowell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iloilo Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsin-tau

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business of

\$5,000.

Interest granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Kgs. Tls.

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Haikou Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwangchow) Hongkong Tsin-tau

Chendee Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI, Manager.

Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916).

Authorised Capital ..... £15,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 17	12 P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.
24	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	5 P.M.	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
24	5:00 P.M.	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	2 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	11 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dunn Co.
Sept 8	8 P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Asia	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
15	11 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. C. Co.
			Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 15	10:30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	11 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Hilachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	2:30 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polyenesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
22	2 P.M.	Moli, Kobe, Yokohama	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	3 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
24	5:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
27	8 P.M.	Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	1 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Glenstyle	Br.	Glen Line
			Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 15	1:30 A.M.	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	11 A.M.	London via Cape	Friant	Br.	B. & S.
19	11 A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Afriantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	11 A.M.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9:30 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
28	9:00 A.M.	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 4	8 A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Br.	P. & O.
7	9:30 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Yamashiro	Br.	P. & O.
10	9:30 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	9:30 A.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenstyle	Br.	Glen Line
21	9:30 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 15	1:30 A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4:00 P.M.	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangtseen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	11:30 A.M.	Wentai, Formosa	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
17	4:00 A.M.	Ningpo	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	11:30 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
19	11:30 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
20	11:30 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
24	5:00 A.M.	Hongkong	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	8:30 A.M.	Wentai, Formosa	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
			Jap. A. T. Co.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 15	3:00 A.M.	Wentai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
15	9:00 A.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. & R. & Co.
16	noon	Wentai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kooshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	noon	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
18	1:30 P.M.	Dainy	Shangtung	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	11:30 A.M.	Hatchow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
19	11:30 A.M.	Wentai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
20	11:30 A.M.	Newchow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	11:30 A.M.	Wentai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
22	10:00 A.M.	Wentai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
22	10:00 A.M.	Tsingtao, Dainy	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	2 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenstyle	Br.	Glen Line

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 15	1:30 A.M.	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
15	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
16	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Xiamoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.
17	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Kianghsin	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
19	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Slangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
19	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
21	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Luensy	Br.	B. & S.
22	11:30 A.M.	M. N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 14	Japan	Vechigo maru	167	Chi.	C.M.S.N.C. Co.	NSCW
July 14	Choo	Kooshing	1341	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 14	Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	1333	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	WW
July 14	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	1611	Jap.	N. K. K.	WW
July 14	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1879	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSW
July 14	Japan	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 14	Hankow	Ningshao	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 14	Hankow	Kiangtseen	1920	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
July 14	Hongkong	Radnorshire	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 14	Hongkong	Radnorshire	2694	Br.	J. M. & Co.	NSCW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 14	Hankow etc.	Kiangtseen	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyssao	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kohoku maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1566	Br.	S. & R. & Co.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1900	Br.	R. V. F.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander

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## MAMAHATUM RETAKEN BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY

Town Fired by Turks; Repeated  
Attempts to Cross River  
Stokhod Defeated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, July 12.—The official  
communiqué issued today reported  
that fierce fighting continues in the  
region of the Stokhod. Attempts  
made by the enemy to re-cross the  
river were again defeated.

On the Lower Strya, we captured  
2,000 prisoners, a gun and some  
machine-guns.

West of Erzeroum, the Russians  
have stormed and re-captured the  
town of Mamahatum, which the  
retreating Turks set on fire.

The Russians are making ap-  
preciable progress west of Erzeroum.  
They have captured 107 officers and  
1,684 men during the week, besides  
artillery. The Turkish line of retreat  
is littered with arms and stores.

### Germans Give Denial To Capture of Pinsk

(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram—Head-  
quarters, July 11—Eastern theater.  
—From the coast, down to Pinsk,  
there were no events of special im-  
portance. Near Pinsk, quietness  
prevailed. The Russian announce-  
ment regarding the evacuation of  
Pinsk is a pure invention.

The enemy made futile attacks,  
with very strong forces, at several  
points against the Stokhod line,  
notably near Czerevissze, Gulevitchi,  
Korymski, Janovka and on both sides  
of the Kovel-Rovno railway, near  
Gulevitchi. The enemy were driven  
back beyond their position, losing  
more than 700 prisoners and three  
machine-guns.

German aerial squadrons dropped  
numerous bombs on troops detrain-  
ing near Gorodje, on the Baranov-  
vitchi-Minsk railway. They repeated  
their attacks against the Russian  
shelters east of the Stokhod. Two  
enemy machines were shot down.

Detachments of chasseurs dropped  
the army group of Count von Bothmer  
were engaged in a successful fight  
south of the Narotsch Lake and  
brought back a few dozen prisoners.

July 12.—Feeble enemy forces at-  
tempted to cross the Dvina, west of  
Friedrichstadt. Further attacks  
south of the Narotsch Lake were  
frustrated.

On the Stokhod front, the situation  
is generally unchanged. Russian  
detachments, attempting to establish  
themselves near Janovka, on the left  
bank of the Stokhod, were attacked.  
Not a single man escaped.

Here and on the Kovel-Rovno road,  
300 Russians were made prisoners by  
the Germans, bringing the total in  
the last two days to 1,932 men and a  
number of officers. Twelve machine-  
guns were captured.

The German air-squadrons con-  
tinued their activity east of the  
Stokhod. An enemy captive balloon  
was shot down.

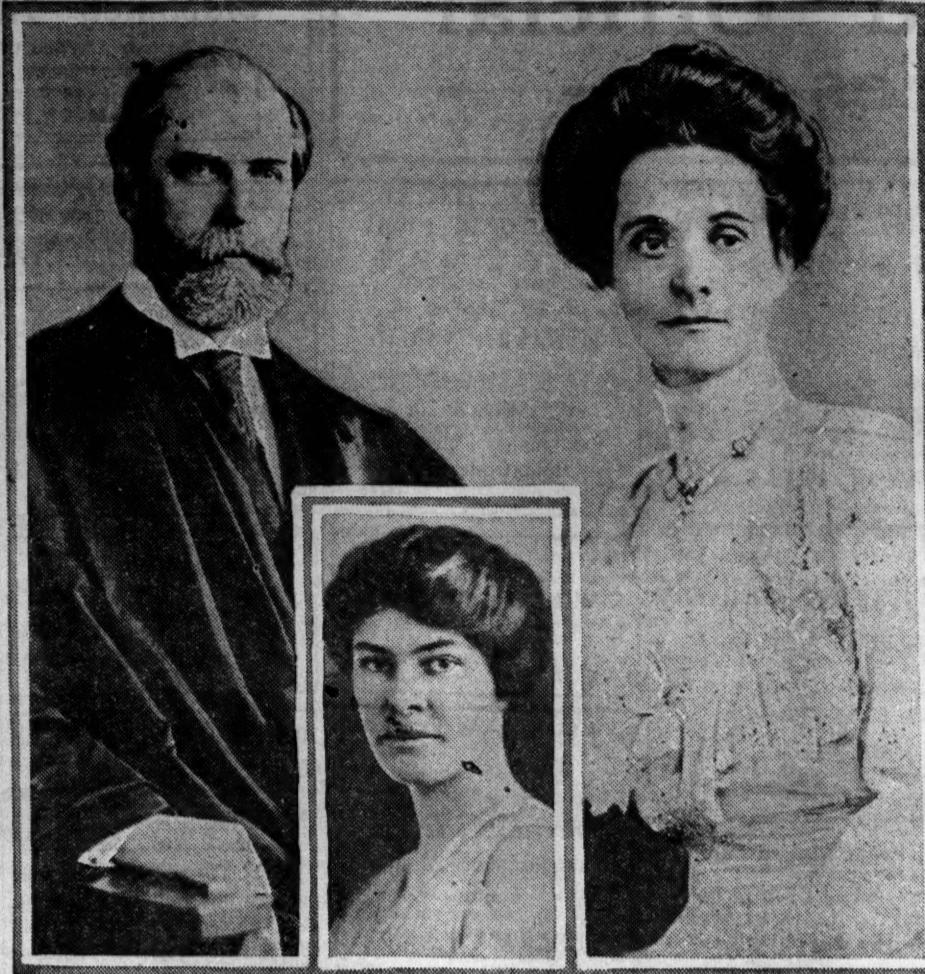
### LABOR FETES DOMINIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 13.—The Labor  
members of the House of Commons  
gave a banquet this evening to the  
representatives of the Dominions at  
present in London. Mr. A. Hender-  
son presided.

### Four Fishing Boats Sunk by Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 15.—A submarine  
sank two trawlers and two smacks  
off Whitby. The crews have been  
rescued.

## New Pictures of Justice Hughes, His Wife and Daughter



Here are new pictures of Justice Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, the Republican nominee for President; Mrs. Hughes, and their daughter Miss Helen Hughes, who is now in charge of the Y.W.C.A. girls' camp at Canton, Pa.

### President Orders Monarchy Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

military and financial sense, it was  
only by astute diplomacy, in other  
words by the adoption of the policy  
of "playing one country off against  
another" that she could maintain a  
qualified measure of independence.

Had she not adopted that policy, it  
is believed that long ago she would  
have lost all vestige of sovereign  
power, and would either have fallen  
entirely under the suzerainty of some  
vile and ambitious Power, or have been  
divided up. But, it is considered  
that, necessary as that policy was,  
it was carried to an unnecessary  
extreme and China at last began to  
be obsessed by the delusion that it  
was the duty of certain countries to  
protect her from the encroachments  
of others.

Thoughtful Chinese are now begin-  
ning to understand that, just as an  
individual has no right to expect, or  
at all events to rely upon, altruistic  
services from non-kindred, so a  
nation must fend for itself. This  
realization as it spreads may be  
instrumental in terminating the  
domestic dissension that at present is  
preventing the adoption of a coherent  
and progressive national policy.

### Truce Between Generals At Canton; Robbers Busy

advantages that would be gained  
would be mutual. China has a great  
deal to learn that Japan is quite  
qualified to teach her, and China  
offers a much needed field for Japanese  
energy and enterprise. Once real  
confidence in Japan's good intentions  
is felt by the Chinese it will be  
possible for Japan to gain the full  
scope that she desires for her  
economic expansion in China.

Still, while Baron Hayashi's utter-  
ances have created a certain amount  
of confidence and hopefulness, it  
must be recorded that many Chinese  
cannot easily be persuaded to discard  
the distrust that has remained as a  
legacy from the episode of the twenty-  
one demands. If, however, Baron  
Hayashi comes to Peking empowered  
to put the principles of conciliation  
that he professes into practice, it is  
more than probable that he will find  
that the Chinese are willing to  
advance a greater distance than  
halfway to meet his overtures.

A signal advantage that Japan  
would gain, apart from the very  
material benefits which would flow  
from China's goodwill, would be  
the increased trust with which she would  
be regarded by the other nations  
whose interests in China are solely  
commercial.

### Bank of England Rate Of Discount is Raised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The Bank of  
England rate of discount has been  
raised to 6 per cent.

### POOTOO HOTEL

The proprietors of the Pootoo  
Hotel have made arrangements to  
supply full board at very reasonable  
rates. Particulars in our advertising  
columns.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.												Nanking To Shanghai—Down						Shanghai To Nanking—Up					
Shanghai To Nanking—Up						Nanking To Shanghai—Down						1		2		3		4		5		6	
STATIONS	1 a.m.	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 a.m.	1 a.m.	2 a.m.	3 a.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
	Fast Local Express E.S.	Local Express E.S.	Fast Local Express E.S.	Local Express E.S.																			
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.25 8.00	8.20 8.55	8.35 9.00	8.45 9.05	8.50 9.10	8.55 9.15	Nanking Ferry	8.00 8.35	8.35 8.55	8.35 8.55													
Nanking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NANKING	7.30 8.35	7.30 8.35								
Kwangtung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHINKIANG	8.35 8.55	8.35 8.55								
BOOCHEW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TANYANG	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
WUHIN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHANGCHOW	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
CHANGCHOW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	WUHIN	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
TANYANG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BOOCHEW	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
CHINKIANG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kwangtung	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
NANKING	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kwangtung	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								
Nanking Ferry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SHANGHAI NORTH	8.45 8.55	8.45 8.55								

E. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

\*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

### Wooosung to Shanghai—Up

### (Branch Line)

### Shanghai to Wooosung—Down

WOOOSUNG FORTS	7.00	8.30	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30	2.30	4.30	7.40	10.65	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.45
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	13.07	16.37	18.37										

## Auctions

## Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

**A. LANDAU & Co.**  
We sell within their salesroom at 136, 138a SZECHUEN ROAD

ON

To-day, the 15th inst.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bevelled Mirror-back Bedroom Suites, Tapestry Covered Drawing-room Suites, Bevelled Mirror-back Dining-room Suites, Ice Chests, Bedsteads, Roll-top Desks, Teapots, Hat Stands, Bookcases, and a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc.

On View Friday, the 14th inst.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have this day removed our offices to No. 8 Museum Road.

RICHTER & CO.  
Shanghai, 15th July, 1916.

10423 J 15



Estate of C. P. McKiernan, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against C. P. McKiernan, late of Chungking, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 20, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,  
Administrator,  
c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,  
Shanghai, China, July 7th, 1916.

10362

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Six per cent (6%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 27th day of July, both days inclusive.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us. We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10199

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10399

Tariff and rates on application.

## NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that they have established a Public Wharf &amp; Godown Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO. (Pootung) with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr. Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3283

Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.

HOONG SHIN WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO. (Pootung)

10255

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

## Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex  
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Courses and Golf Links adjoin Hotel. Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links. Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges. For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

\$4.00 PER HOUR!  
WEST 1090  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

## Business and Official Notices

## MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of  
"Elephant Head"  
PilsenerWill Make Your Office  
Seem Cooler"HIRANO" MINERAL  
WATER  
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch &amp; Co.

## When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg &amp; Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway  
MOKANSHAN

An ideal summer resort, only 13 hours journey from Shanghai by Rail, Motor Launch and Chair.

From the 15th July to the 15th September passenger cars book through from Shanghai South to Mokanshan daily, except Sundays.

## TIME TABLE

To Mokanshan		From Mokanshan	
Rail	Shanghai South dep: 8.00 hours	Chair	Mokanshan Mountain Top dep: 6.00 hours
	Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "		San Chiao Pu Rest House arr: 8.30 "
Motor	Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.30 hours	Motor	San Chiao Pu Rest House dep: 9.00 hours
Boat	San Chiao Pu Rest House arr: 17.30 "	Boat	Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13.00 "
Chair	San Chiao Pu Rest House dep: 18.00 hours	Rail	Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13.50 hours
	Mokanshan Mountain Top arr: 21.00 "		Hangchow dep: 14.50 "
			Shanghai South arr: 18.30 "

On the journey from Shanghai to Mokanshan passengers change carriages at Ken Shan Junction for Kon Zen Chiao, in the opposite direction the change is made at Hangchow station.

## THROUGH FARES

Between Shanghai South and Mokanshan Mountain Top

## Single journey

Available for two days from day of issue.		Available for 30 days from day of issue.	
\$13.50	1ST CLASS	\$21.95	
\$10.25	2ND CLASS	\$16.25	
\$ 6.00	3RD CLASS (Servants only)	\$ 9.25	

Further particulars regarding Hotel accommodation, etc., may be obtained from any of the following:—

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Shanghai  
Mr. George A. Hudson, Mokanshan  
The Assist. Traf. Mgr., S'hai South Station and  
the Traffic Manager, S'hai North Station

10407

## POOTOO HOTEL

Arrangements have been made to supply

## Room and Full Board

## TARIFF

Single Room and Board .... \$120.00 per month

5.00 " day

Room and Board .... \$150.00 per month

8.00 " day

Children (age 5 to 12) meals only charged

at \$1.50 per day.

The s.s. Hain Ninghao leaves Shanghai every Friday afternoon at 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following Monday 4 a.m., return fare including meals \$25.00.

Rooms can be booked in advance at

Harvey's Advertising Agency

11A NANKING ROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 centavos per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS &amp; CO.

Secretaries &amp; General Managers

Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

## Electric Fans



Are your ventilating conditions what they should be?

Health requirements demand a continuous renewal of air in Stores Offices, Theatres, Restaurants, and in the Home.

Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means of Electric Fans.

A varied assortment of fans is kept in stock by local Electrical Contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the

Municipal Electricity Department

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD and A1297 BROADWAY.

Telephone No. 2660. Telephone No. 840.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with

bathroom and boxroom,

also front room,

Telephone 3482 9408

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